

ABSTRACT

The Association between Hypertriglyceridemia and Coronary Heart Disease:
Focused on Acute Coronary Syndrome at RSUD Dr. Soetomo in January 2015-
December 2015

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Background: Coronary heart disease is the first global leading cause of death among all cardiovascular diseases as more than 30% of global deaths are caused by this disease. Coronary heart disease consists of 2 major types, acute coronary syndrome and non-acute coronary syndrome. Previous studies mentioned that there is a controversy behind the role of triglyceride towards the incidence and mortality of coronary heart disease. The objective of this study is to know the association between hypertriglyceridemia and coronary heart disease, focusing on acute coronary syndrome at RSUD Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya.

Methods: This retrospective cross-sectional study with total sampling method involved 102 medical records of coronary heart disease patients in inpatient ward department of Cardiology and Vascular Medicine RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya during January 2015—December 2015. The sample numbers that fulfilled the inclusion criteria were 48 patients. The others were excluded because of the incomplete data of triglyceride. The data collected using medical records and analyzed using chi-square test with valuable result only if p-value (p) < 0.05 .

Results: There is no significant association between hypertriglyceridemia and acute coronary syndrome on coronary heart disease patient ($p=0.511$).

Conclusion: There is no association between hypertriglyceridemia and acute coronary syndrome on coronary heart disease patients. Further research is needed to define the role of triglyceride towards the incidence coronary heart disease, especially acute coronary syndrome.

Keywords: hypertriglyceridemia, coronary heart disease, acute coronary syndrome